Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2 and 8-" Pirates of Penzance." BUOU OPERA HCUSE-2 and 8:15-" Virginia." BOOTH'S THEATRE-2 and 8-"The Corsionn Brothers."
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-"She Would and She

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 "Pygmalion and Galatea;"

8-" The Hunchback."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-"In Paradise." ERNDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-2:15 and 8:15-

TIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-"The Black Flag." AN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-San Francis THALIA THEATRE-2 "Graf Waldemar."-8-" Narcies." CHRATRE COMIQUE—"McSorley's Inflation."

FIRE CASINO-2 and 8—" The Queen's Lace Handker

FURY CLUB THEATRE. -2 and 8-" The Hunchback." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8-" A Parisian Rom

WALLACK'S THEATRE-2-"She Stoops to Conquer." -7;45-"The Silver King.

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business Nonces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"
CONDENSED MILE Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Scap.—The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this inxurious article.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional rentiemen, in combining the Pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effectors whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had eaken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the ground whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the grounds. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbolt, Chemist, Bioston. Sold by all druggists.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The situation in France remains practically unchanged, and the crisis may be prolonged owing to the illness of M. Duclerc, who is suffering from inflammation of the chest. = A heavy gale did much damage in Liverpool yesterday; several lives were lost, ==== The Nihilists under arrest in Russia are to be prosecuted. - M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave Vienna to-morrow. === The Sforza-Cesarini Pal-

ace in Rome has been damaged by fire. Congress .- In the Senate yesterday the Tariff bill was further discussed. A proposition to limit speeches to five minutes was objected to; the duty on several kinds of iron was reduced by votes from 30 to 27 to 30 to 23. ___ In the House the bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole; it was decided that the debate should close at 5 o'clock to-

DOMESTIC .- T. M. Bowen, of Rio Grande, was nated for the long term last night, in the Republican Senatorial caucus in Denver, Col. Lord Lorne was entertained by the British Minister at Washington. === The body of a son of the late Dr. S. Hawn, of New-York, was cremated in Washington, Penn. - The Milwaukee College was partly destroyed by fire. = Michael D. Considine, an election inspector in Philadelphia, was sentenced for perjury. === The residents of Wilkesbarre, Penn., are fleeing from the mine which recently caved in. = J. Spencer Smith, ex-receiving clerk of the Philadelphia Gas Trust,

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Notices were sent by Inspector Esterbrook yesterday to the owners of the Everett House, the Clarendon Hotel, the Hotel Brighton and the Belmont Hotel. === The Assembly Committee on Prisons began the investigation of alleged abuses in the State prisons. The alumni of Amherst College had their annual dinner. === Terminal charges and the outting of rates were discussed at a meeting of railway officials. = Majone was sentenced to be hanged on March 9. — An explosion of gas occurred at Nassau and Fulton sts. — "Jem" Mace and Slade, the Maori, arrived in the city. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar . (41212 grains), 84.11 cents. = Stocks generally were dull and declining; certain stocks were active, with a break in prices; the market closed unsettled

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate generally cloudy and warmer weather, with chances of light rain or snow. Temperature yes-terday: Highest, 27°; lowest, 19°; average, 23%°.

The lions of the town yesterday were two prize-fighters. Wherever they appeared they were followed by a mob of admirers. This was the fitting end of a triumphant journey across the country from San Francisco. At all points where it was known that Mace and his Maori pupil were on the train, the "sporting" population of the neighborhood turned out to do them homage. Was the homage paid to science or to

Great allowance always has to be made for the accusations of convicts and lunatics against their keepers. Convicts are generally ready to prefer serious charges in the hope of obtaining revenge, while the statements of the insane often have no basis except a diseased brain. Still the statements made yesterday before the Assembly Committee on State Prisons by men who have been imprisoned at Sing Sing are shocking enough to demand the most searching examination. If they are only half true the ordering of the investigation is more than justified and should result in the punishment of some of the prison authorities; if they are all true the practices at Sing Sing are a disgrace to a Russian jail.

Lent comes so early this year that the amount of amusement and hospitality to be crowded in

Fulton and Nassau sts. injured several persons, frightened hundreds more, and caused a considerable property loss. This time the explosion seems to have been due to a union of the forces of the American Steam Heating Company and the Mutual Gaslight Company. The steam company furnished the manhole and the gas company the explosive. There is apparently no end to the destructive combinations of which the agencies that underlie our pavements are capable. The Czar of All the Russias is hardly in more danger from explosives when he goes out for an airing than the average New Yorker who lingers incautiously in the neighborhood of Fulton and Nassau sts.

Happily, an attempt to delay the progress of the Tariff bill in the House, by prolonging the time for "general debate" until next Tuesday, has been foiled. The Representatives have de cided that it shall close to-day at 5 p. m. The vote stood 143 to 73, 19 Democrats being on the right side. The general debate adds little to the sum of human knowledge and is seldom even amusing. The day has passed when votes can be influenced by speeches made under this head. The telling work on the Tariff bill, as on other measures, will be done in the Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule. Now let the Representatives who have thus wisely decided to prevent superfluous talk, push the tariff measure through energetically. The time before the end of the session is short; but it is long enough for the members to do excellent work in behalf of their future political preferment.

THE APPORTIONMENT JOB.

A job is the proper name for the bill which the majority of the Assembly Committee on Apportionment are understood to be prepared to report. It was conceived and born in selfish and narrow partisanship. It is a brazen attempt to promote the prosperity of a political party by unscrupulous and indefensible legislation. It provides for the division of the State into thirty-four districts in a manner that would be droll were it not so indecent in its carefully planued injustice. A glance at the bill shows that the committee must have arranged and disarranged the counties on the sole theory that as many Democratic and as few Republican districts as possible were to be created. In short, the measure is precisely what we have styled it -a job. Under the present system of apportionment

the counties below High Bridge have in the aggregate eleven Congressmen. This job proposes to give them fourteen-fourteen out of thirty-four. What does the interior of the State say to that? Is it "a fair divide " to assign nearly one-half of the entire Congressional delegation to the metropolis and its suburbs and constructive annexes? Writing upon this subject a year ago, when the job of last session -which failed to become a law because of the quarrel of the Democratic factions-was up for liscussion, we called attention to the significant fact that so impressed were intelligent and patriotic students of our governmental system with the impropriety of massing so much Congressional strength in a few counties that, in response to their wishes, a proposition was introduced in the Constitutional Convention of 1872-'73 looking to an amendment to the Constitution placing a limit upon the Congressional representation from the counties of New-York and Kings. The Buffalo Courier, the leading organ of Democracy in the western part of the State, has argued from time to time that the city of Buffalo should constitute the extra Congressional district, and that the rest of Erie County, which at present goes with Buffalo to make the XXXIId District, should form part of another district. The Courier was moved to characterize the bill of last year, so far as it re lated to certain of the western districts, as " arbitrary and unjust." We wonder if it will be better pleased with this bill, which tears a ward out of Buffalo for the purpose of adding it and th Republican towns of Erie County to Democratic Niagara? Whatever may be the attitude of The Courier or of other Democratic newspapers, the Democratic Assemblymen from the interior, if they are wise in their generation, will place the claims of locality above those of party, and therefore decline to support a measure which provides for making the metropolis and its surroundings unduly powerful at the expense of the rural districts.

Our contemporary states that the Congressional districts for this city have not yet been carved out, but that the member of the Apportionment Committee to whom that duty was assigned is proceeding on the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number-of Democrats. The bill in this particular is not likely, therefore, to be any improvement upon the bill of last session, and in that one, it will be remembered, New-York was divided in a manner which was simply grotesque in its injustice. The eight metropolitan districts were so gerrymandered that in only one of them could the Republicans fairly rely upon electing their candidate for Congress. Imitat ing the tactics which in the present bill join together such Republican strongholds as St. Lawrence and Jefferson, two of the strongest Republican Assembly districts were placed in the one concededly Republican Congressional district. Several of the other Republican Assembly districts were divided-one indeed was fairly hashed up-in order to carry out the scheme of advancing the fortunes of the Democracy. The present bill may do better than this; it cannot rell do worse without blotting out of existence all the Republican Assembly districts in the

There are features of cognate interest in the bill of this year which we need not stop to point out. But it improves upon its predecessor in at least one particular-it does not separate Rensselact from Washington. The bill of last year made a district of Rensselaer and Columbia, and grouped Washington, Essex, Saratoga and Warren together for the XXIst District. The job of '83 has not yet been reported to the Assembly. There is yet time for those who put it up to think twice before they endeavor to impose it upon their fellow-members. Will they do it? We can assure them of one thing-unless Grover Cleveland is an altogether different man from what he has been represented by those who know him best and trust him most, he cannot be induced to sign any such measure in which the right of the people to honest representation is defeated by the arts of tricksters and demagogues.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE'S TRIAL.

before Ash Wednesday will make the next few days the gayest of the social season. The most notable incident of the winter in social life at the National Capital was the reception at the Bittish Emerging from the prison of the National Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Capital was the reception at the Bittish Embeaving and Lipons tended to make a disreputable cause factor the winter in social life at the following the purpose of the time that the purpose of the time that the purpose of the social season. The most and young to the Charek operation entirely fails to reach. At the same time the Charek organization entirely fails to reach at the following the representatives of the correct the missiac made of putting surreptitions dynamite under him, have none of the line to the was a british the somewhat the purpose of the time that the purpose of the tim

gress in London, he denied with warmth that he was responsible to a Lyons tribunal for anything which he had written in Switzerland or spoken in England. The prosecutors persisted Irish independence. Mr. Ford believes that in reading a report of one of his speeches published in the Révolte, a Socialist sheet, which, as he sarcastically reminded them, was suffered to cross the frontier. He denied that he had ever advocated the use of explosive substances for criminal purposes, but maintained that circumstances were conceivable in which the people would be justified in using every means in their power to throw off the yoke of an oppressive government. "France applauded Vera Zassulitch!" he exclaimed, to the horror of the judges, who indignantly protested that French magistrates had never been guilty of such an enormity as the approval of assassination. " said that France applauded," was the contemp tuons rejoinder; "as for the magistrates, it is their duty to respect the verdict of a jury, and strike him in five or six places in one night, by a jury Vera was acquitted." This was a masterly retort which silenced the judges. They had denied him in Republican France the privilege of a jury trial which a self-confessed assassin had enjoyed in autocratic Russia. In this way he foiled the clumsy fencing of the prosecutors, denying that he had ever advocated revelutionary violence in France, explaining his flying visits to St. Etienne and Thonon, proving that there was nothing incriminating in his correspondence, and forcing the magistrates to admit that they had arraigned him simply because he was suspected of being a member of the Internationale. This is the technical offence for which Prince

Krapotkine and the fifty workingmen tried with

him have been punished with imprisonment for various terms. Not a life was lost in the recent Socialist outbreaks in the South of France. Incendiary placards were posted on the walls of towns, magistrates and juries received threatening letters, and a few dynamite explosions were so well timed that nobody was injured by them. There were no traces of organization in these plots, yet they were assumed from the outset to be the machinations of secret societies. Prince Krapotkine and others, who frankly avowed themselves to be anarchists, were accordingly arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion at the Théatre Bellecour at Lyons, and in other outrages This charge was dropped at the trial, and the prosecutors contented themselves in the main with drawing from the prisoners admissions of belief in anarchical ideas. There was no evidence that the Internationale was in existence anywhere on the continent. Yet they were convicted under a statute of the Empire which nade membership in that society a crime punishable in France. In the judgment of the ourt which condemned them, the fact that they professed to be anarchists implied the existence of secret societies similar to the Internationale, and accordingly they could be punished for their connection with them. Prince Krapotkine's most incendiary expression in the correspondence produced in court was this: "The way to the barricades is long and hard." His only speech had been made at a public meeting at which there was little excitement. The dynamite outrages at Montceau and Lyons were not traced to him. He was condemned to five years' imprisonment because he had certain abstract opinions respecting political government which his judges assumed to be as dangerous and as revolutionary as the principles of

the mysterious Internationale. Now whenever a man is imprisoned, not for what he has said or done, but for what he has thought, the cause which he represents acquires dignity and authority. Prince Krapctkine, Socialist, Nibilist, Collectivist, Anarchist, whatever he may be, ought not to be punished in France because he has plotted in Russia, edited a newspaper in Switzerland, made speeches at a Socialist Congress in London, and is vaguely suspected of being a member of a secret society. Neither he nor his associates in misfortune should be imprisoned for what they think; but of France. Let them suffer for what they think, and their thoughts will become infectious. Public cariosity will be piqued. Frenchmen will say : "What are these Anarchist ideas, for which victims of tyranny in other lands and our own workingmen are imprisoned ?" Having learned what these are, they will want to discuss them, and if they are not allowed to do so in public, they will form secret societies. The French authorities have done what they could to dignify anarchical ideas and to multiply dangerous agencies of social discontent.

MORE TROUBLE FOR IRELAND. Ireland is having some more bad luck. Mr. Jeremiah Donovan, otherwise "The O'Donovan Rossa," had great hopes a few weeks ago of the liberation of his native land within a short time. With \$2,500 cash in hand he thought the "skirmishers" would be able to "strike England in five or six different places in one night," and he accordingly made a call on the friends of that oppressed land for the amount. At last accounts the foes of the oppressor had not dropped in the sum named, and the enterprise, without exactly flagging in interest, seemed not to be making much progress. Mr. Donovan confesses with some sadness that the fuss which has been made over the little matter of \$90,000 which was raised for the skirmishers and cannot be accounted for has had a tendency to weaken public confidence in the effort to shake off the tyrant's yoke by skirmishers and dynamite. He fears that the effect of the agitation over the missing money will be to postpone the liberation of Ireland. Then, too, we suspect that the patriots who have been in the habit of contributing to the cause are beginning to be tired of pouring in their contributions without ever knowing anything about the manner in which they are expended. Many of them, before paying out money to "strike England in five or six different places in one night," want to be assured that the "six different places" are not in the Bowery, and that the whole \$2,500 will not be spent in a descent upon Cork. This seems like unreasonable curiosity, If they refuse to trust Donovan with \$2,500 simply because he is unable to account for the missing \$90,000, we fear Ireland will remain under the tyrant's heel till well along in the

Then here's another set-back to the cause. Mr. Patrick Ford, who is also engaged in the enterprise of freeing Ireland by publishing a newspaper in this city called The Irish World, in which he sets forth weekly the woes of Ireland and the wrongs practised upon her un-

called on to protect one of the champions of this dark-complexioned, bald-headed, twohatted man seeks to assassinate him, and that he has been employed by the British Government for that purpose. He cannot understand why this mysterious person should call on him twice-disguising himself in a different hat the second time-unless for purposes of assassination. He knows, of course, that the British Government feels hard toward him, and he does not doubt that it would pay a large sum to any dark-complexioned, bald-headed man who would get him out of the way.

Mr. Ford, while he may be in sympathy with any movement that proposes to "strike England in five or six places in one night," is very far from believing in the right of England to or even in one place in five or six nights. He has very properly called the attention of the authorities to the supposed conspiracy against him. We are not quite sure but that the attention of the Federal Government should also be called to it by Mr. Witham E. Robinson, and that a monitor from the Navy Yard be ordered each day to convoy the ferry-boat from Brooklyn, where Mr. Ford resides, to this city, where his office is located. It may turn out, however, that the dark-complexioned, bald-headed man is not a British assassin after all, but only a patriot who seeks an opportunity to sub scribe for The Irish World or contribute to the skirmishers' fund for blowing up England with dynamite. Let us hope so at least.

THE SENATE CAUCUS. The caucus of Republican Senators on the tariff question, though it did not touch the chief points in dispute, nor bind Senators to any definite action as to details, was altogether encouraging. It showed a general disposition to pass some Tariff bill, in substance not materially unlike that which the Commission reported. There are members of the Senate, as is well understood, who are in favor of passing the bill of the Commission, with a few modifications, rather than any bill that has been considered in either House. It is not impossible that these may find a majority of the Senate prepared to assent to their views before all is done. It is said that Mr. Sherman and some other very influential men are of that mind, and there is no reason why the Senate cannot reach an agreement.

The obstacle so far has been this, that a ma jority of the Senate has desired lower duties than the Commission proposed. The removal of the duty on lumber is an illustration, and after that came the reduction of duty on pigiron, steel rails, and bar-iron. Now men are saying to each other that they cannot afford to vote for the Senate bill as it stands. But that does not prevent them from voting for the Commission's bill, if offered as a substitute at a later stage. It appears, for example, that a majority of the Senate would favor lower duties on lumber and on iron and steel, if separately considered. This having been demonstrated, the Senators who prefer the duties proposed by the Commission on those articles, though they may be dissatisfied with the bill in other respecis, may see fit to favor it in order to get something done, and something less displeasing to them than they would be likely to get if the Senate should act upon each item separately.

This is a suggestion of compromise, but n useful legislation can be expected except by compromise. No member of the Senate or of the House can expect to have things exactly as he would like them. If he can meet the needs of his constituents more nearly by voting for a bill substantially like that of the Commission than in any other way, though that bill may not be exactly what he would like, he may decide to favor it The one thing which Republican members of both Houses recognize is that some action on the tariff question ought to be taken before the adjourns. It is very certain that each member cannot get things fixed exactly to suit himself. But a bill like that of the Commission can probably be passed, not as the best thing conceivable, but as the best thing attainable.

CHIVALROUS JOURNALISM.

Mrs. Langtry's visit is testing in many ways the ournalistic resources of this growing country. Her progress from section to section is marked by a seseries of scintillating newspaper achievements which previous to her entry would have been considered impossible. Who could have imagined, for example, that her presence in St. Louis could arouse th press of that city to such unprecedented feats of enterprise"? Nothing of the kind had ever been done before, and it seems to be the fervont wish of the whole American people, including most of those in St. Louis, that nothing of the kind may ever be done again. The South has profited by the lesson of St. Louis, and is using Mrs. Langtry's sojourn as a means of exhibiting a journalistic prowess of a vastly more creditable sort. The Southern press, as an Atlanta dispatch remarked yesterday, is receiving Mrs. Langtry "chivalrously." We have had the pleasure of perusing some of the Southern comments upon her, and beg leave to state that they are very " chivalrous"-more so than anything we have ever seen. They are beautiful. That's what they are. There is an article a column and a quarter long in The Memphis Appeal of January 23, which we select as a fair specimen. It is "chivalrous" from beginning to end, and is an honor to the whole South.

The article opens with a statement that Mrs. Langtry was expected about 4:30 o'clock and the "whole of Memphis was agog to see and to hear news of the Jersey Lily." The train was delayed, and the dramatic critic of The Appeal, who expected to see ber and obtain an interview, was dis ppointed." But the critic was not discouraged About 6 o'clock he learned that Mrs. Langiry had been provided with a special car, wherein she could sup, rest and prepare for the play." Here was a chance for legitimate enterprise, and it was improved in a most commendable and stylish manner A hack was secured, and while various parties a the hotel were waiting for the lady, The Appea representative jumped into the vehicle and dashed up to the Louisville and Nashville depot as fast as horses could take him." He found her, but she was resting, and said, " in the kindest manner," that she would see him at the theatre just before the performance. He did not go away after the St. Louis manner and write up a bogus interview. Not he He remarks handson'ely that the answer was " in keeping with the lady." and promptly put in an appearance at the theatre. " He did not carl out of any idle curiosity, but in order to assure the lady that she had reached the South, where she would be treated with the kindness, the chivalry and the courtesy which men should accord to ladies." This communication was received as it deserved to be, for the critic observes: "Her reception of the newspaper man was such as a lady would vouchsafe to a

an eminent Democratic Stalwart calls "the seatty. Be it so. The Appeal takes the ground that she is a strikingly attractive lady." Feeling his way along he adds: "Her face once seen will never be forgotten;" and then in a burst of genuine inspiration he reaches this climax; "Her profile reminds one of the Goddess of Liberty." If he had been a little more definite, and located his Goddess by saying that he referred to her as depicted on the current half-dollar, his description would have been perfect. As it stands it is a graphic piece of work. Passing next to consider Mrs. Langtry as an actress, he says: "In the dramatic line The Appeal boldly takes the ground that she has been done malicious mjustice. It Mrs. Langtry were a beautiful marble statue playing the part of Hester Grazebrook she would be hissed off the stage." That is a forcible figure. It would be extremely interesting to see a marble statue play any part, and still more interesting to see a storm of hisses powerful enough to lift a marble statue off the stage. After that we should think it would be comparatively easy to " chain the lightning."

PERSONAL.

The condition of Abram S. Hewitt, who is confined to his house with a carbuncle, was somewhat

The Earl of Aylesford and Sir George Chetwynd were among the passengers on the Cunard steam-ship Bothnia, which arrived yesterday.

The Hon. James G. Blaine has accepted an invitation of Commodore Jacobs, of Boston, to travel through the South in the spring. The private vessel "Blaine" will be used for that portion of the journey which is made by sea.

The condition of Dr. Willard Parker was much improved yesterday. He passed a comfortable day and enjoyed a refreshing sleep last evening. His friends entertain strong hopes of his speedy recov-

Miss Laura Don, the actress, is at Nice, and will emain there until May next for the benefit of her health, which, she says, was seriously impaired by the close and constant attention she was obliged to give to the putting on the stage of her own play, "The Daughter of the Nile."

Governor Hamilton of Illinois, it is said, owes much, if not all, of his success in life to the great ambition of his wife, who is an intelligent and lovely woman. She was engaged to be married to the youthful Governor while both were attending the same school in Ohio. She predicted a brilliant future for her betrothed, and persuaded him to read law. In all his political battles Mr. Hamilton has been guided by the wisdom and good sense of his wife, who, like General Logan's wife, is thoroughly conversant with the shoals and shallows of political life.

Judge Belford is a dignified and respected mem ber of the House of Representatives from Colorado. Nature has gifted him with a fine head of hair, which in his presence is referred to as anburn, but which on all other occasions is called red. The Judge has a bright and interesting boy, who is at present in Colorado, and reads a great deal in the local papers about the coming Senatorial contest in that State. He has just written a letter to his father describing the situation, which closes with the following astate sentence: "Things are much of a middle here. My own opinion is that a dark horse will win the race. I hope he will have red hair." It is not known whether or not the Judge shares in the hope, but it is certain that that boy has in him the materials for the making of a successful relation.

Before it has been determined whether or not Mr Walcott is entitled to hold the belt as the consumer of consecutive quaits, the public is threatened with another match for another interesting championship. In the course of the debate in the Senate on Wednesday on the nomination of O'Donnell for Railroad Commissioner, Mr. McArthur was moved to remark that Mr. Conkling was "the whitest-handed man in the State." Of course, no man within our borders who is at once spirited and unusually white-handed will remain silent in the face of this imputation upon his individual skin. The result will inevitably e numerous invitations to Mr. Conkling summon ing him to a show of hands in order that a competitive examination for epidermical whiteness may be instituted. We are having an uncommonly gay

Some anonymous but presumably pious person has been in the habit, for many years, of sending M. Renan this darkly suggestive sentence: "Si pourant il y avait un enfer!"-- "Yet if there should e a hell!" M. Renau says that he is much obliged inconsistent with what we know of divine goodness. Moreover, if there be one, I can conscientionsly affirm that I have not deserved it. A small amount of purgatory would nerhans have been supposed to an experimental propose to aid the Democracy intends to have those offices, nevertheless. But the present party Legislature is going to "reorganize" the State mailtuitions and confer the appointing near upon itself. Perhans the confer the appointing near the conference of the to the person who is so anxious for his soul's welcome next; and pious souls, I hope, would obtain indugences to shorten my stay in purgatory. The minite goodness that I have experienced in this world inspires me with a conviction that at least an equal goodness pervades eternity; and in that I put my trust." I would run the chance of that, as paradise would

The will of the late Clark Mills bequeathed to his ons Fisk, John S., and Clark \$25 each, and to his son Theodore, who was named as executor, the rest of the estate, subject to his widow's right of dower, and to a lien of \$10,000 upon the "Meadow Bank Spring Farm," to be paid to the surviving children in equal shares. A codicil bequeaths to his sons Theodore, John and Clark, and his adopted daughter, Eva Mills Howell, all his property, share and share alike, subject to the dower of his widow and to Fisk Mills's right in the will, and makes Jesse B. Wilson executor instead of Theodore Mills, and diroots hum to invest and manage Theodore's share of rects him to invest and manage Theodore's share of the estate, paying him the income during his life, and his heirs after his death. A second codicil, dated January 6, 1883, revokes all the above, ex-cept Mr. Wilson's appointment, directs the payment to his four sons of the \$10,000 awarded them by the Government, and \$25 cach in addition, and be-queaths the remainder of the estate to his widow and adopted daughter, to be divided equally between them. The four sons will contest the will on the ground that mudas influence are them. The four sons will contest the will on the ground that undue influence was used by their mother and sister upon their father, and that the property bequeathed was not within his power to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26,-Professor Lewis Boss, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., who is in charge of the transit-of-Venus party sent to San Diego, Chili, yesterday sent a cablegram to his wife, who is in this city, that he would sail from that port with his party last evening, and expected to arrive in New-York about February 2. Letters heretofore from the Professor indicate that he had the most complete success in all his observations of the transit.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is a widespread interest in the coming sesqui-centennial celebration of the founding of commonwealths. The News of Savannah urges that the oposal originally made to have the celebration extend over two days, February 12 and 13, be accepted, as it will be impossible to carry out the programme successfully in one day.

It is reported that a party of fishermen recently discovered about a mile from the port of Lingah on the Persian Gulf a number of rich pearl banks. roof of their existence and value it is said that Makher-ud-Douleh, the Persian Minister of Arts and Sciences, has obtained a concession to work them for his own profit. By way of a beginning he proposes to employ experienced European divers along the whole line of coast, and should they report favorably, it is possible that European capital will be invited to share in the en-terwise.

The Salvation Army which has been so severely censured by an Episcopal clergyman of Paterson, N. J., has been treated with great consideration by the dignituries of the English Church. Many bishops have expressed a hearty sympathy with the sims of the Army, and have acknowledged that it reaches a stratum

Breseia, at Milan, at Serajeve it was always the same,
—Gariballi "; "Once again may the Emperor he accursed.—Carducci"; "Without the Aips and without the
Adriatic there is no Italy.—Imbriana "; "Vindicata
Trento and Trieste, and avenge me.—Overdank."

Referring to to the report that the quartz on Referring to to the report that the quirty on Douglas Island, Alaska, is free-milling ore, J. Zachert, en assayer and chemist, who passed several months on the island last year, has this to say in a letter to The San Francisco Call: "As far as we know, there is no free-milling ore that would pay, although there is some of partly decomposed rock that contains a little of free gold; but the whole body of the ledge is composed of ore containing sulphurets rich in gold. Tiones sulphurets are of two kinds: Yellow iron pyrites, poor in gold; and black iron pyrites, very rich in gold, but extremely flue and very hard to concentrate. If those black sulpharets could be saved, the mine would be the richest in the world; if not, the gigantis ledge will be left to the mercy of nature for partial decomposition and concentration, favoring the future generations with good placer ground."

The statement that the recent verdict of \$75,000 in favor of Miss Livingston against Mr. Fleu ing is the largest award of damages ever given for breach of promise is said by The Indianapolis times to be a mistake. "Some twenty-five years ago," that journal asserts, "a Miss Effic Carstang recovered, a larger verdict against Henry Shaw, the well-known miliionnaire and public-spirited citizen of St. Lovis, the pres-ent owner of 'Shaw's Garden.' Miss Carstang was orignally from Breoklyn, but at the time of bringing the suit against Mr. Shaw she was a resident of St. Louis. She against Mr. Shaw she was a resident of St. Louis. She e-timated her damage at \$100,000, and Mr. Shaw employed Edward Bates, a distinguished lawyer of St. Louis, afterward Attorney-General in Mr. Linsoln's Cabinet, to defend him. The Jury in the case brought in a verdlet for the full amount claimed against Mr. Shaw. An appeal in the case was taken by Mr. Shaw's attorney, and the decision was afterward reversed.

With reference to the purchase by Messrs.

Abbey and Schoeffel of the Park Theatre and Interna tional Hotel property on Washington-st., Boston, The Boston Herald of the 24th inst. says; "Those who had the pleasure of attending the supper given on the occasion of the opening of the Park, April 14, 1879, will-renumber that in response to a toast wishing him success and a long tenure in his new enterprise, Mr. Abbey said 'I have come to stay.' The transaction of yesterday groves that he was in earnest, and that he is fully sus-tained in his resolution by his partner. The terms of the sale are private, but are understood to be in the noigh borhood of \$300,000. The property includes the Inter-national Hotel and the Park Theatre, the area between national Hotel and the Park Theatre, the area between which formerly served as an autrance to Beethoven Hall) and the estate in the rear, on Bausstead court. It is likely that important alterations and improvements in the property will be unade within a short time by the new proprietors, who have the good wishes of the public in general, and in particular of playgoers, whom they have given the opportunity, since their advent here, of seeing the best stars and combinations, both foreign and American, who have visited Boston."

POLITICAL NEWS.

Henry Cabot Lodge will probably be the chairman of the next State Republican Committee of Massachusetts. He was a candidate for nomination to Congress in the Vith District last year, and is recognized as an able and energotic man as well as a worthy canism. The party is aware that it has a fight on its hands this year, and it means, by placing the right kind of a chairman at the head of its State Committee, to begin right, and so save itself from making blunders during the campaign. sentative of the best element of Massachusetts Republi,

Here is an item of interesting news for the Free Trade Democrats: Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio. has had for many years a rank free-trade paper, edited by an old-fashioned, straight-out style Democrat. But a majority of the party there lavors protection, and the weakly acreeds of the free-trade organ have been gall and wormwood to them. So at last they have determined to have a paper that will not misrepresent them, and it will be started as soon as the legal formalities can be complied with. As Mr. Watterson would say, these Democrats are "old enough to know better" than to attempt a thing of this kind when he is werking night and day to make it appear that everything is harmonious for free trade in the party.

To an outsider the chief aim of the Georgia Republicans for a decade past has appeared to be an in-satiable eagerness to grab the Federal offices in the State. Every man who wanted an appointment put him-self at the head of a faction and started for Washington, claiming to have the party at his back. This went on until there were as many Republican organizations in Georgia as there were cats after the Kilkenny fight. But Georgia as there were eats after the Klikenny fight. But it is claimed that this period of dissension is ended, and that Colonel Alfred E. Buck, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has succeeded in harmonizing matters, and that the party will in future work solidly together. It is due to the party at large that the Geor-gia Republicans, if they never succeed in electing any-body, at least stop fighting among themselves. While Mr. Pendleton has been posing in the

Senate as the Simon Pure advocate of Civil Service Reform, his party in Indiana has been looking out for the main chance. Some years ago a Democratic Legislature placed the appointment of the boards of trustees of the State benevolent institutions in the hands of the Governor. Now, however, there is a Republican Execuon itself. Perhaps this method is the "railroad" hich Judge Hoadley said could be laid all around Mr. endleton's Civil Service measure. As the Democrats are certain to elect the

candidate they nominate for Governor in Kentucky, the whole interest of the campaign comes before the convention meets. When the nomination has been secured, the rest of the canvass is mere play. The postponement of the State Convention until May was considered to be a point in favor of Proctor Knott, who would be unable to astend to his interest until the session of Congress ended. But during his ab antil the session of Congress ended. But during his sence from the State his opponents are making the best use of their time. Colonel Thomas L. Jones and Judge Omsiey are Mr. Knott's most formidable rivals. The Republicans are not cauch interested in the canvass, as they have no prospects of electing a Goveroor, although whin narmony and work they could make a favorable showing. But they probably think it scercely worth the while to make an effort in a State that elects a confessed drunkard to the elerkship of its Court of Appears.

PUBLIC OPINION.

It is announced that ex-Secretary Blaine contemplates an extended trip through the South in the spring. The fact will set the political gossips to chatering and be a signal for unlimbering the mid obsteries of his political enemies. They will all see in it nothing but a scheme to make political capital, against which the protests of Mr. Blaine and his friends will have so weight. A CHANCE FOR THE ANTI-BLAINE PRESS.

"THE BEST PAPER ON OUR TABLE." "THE BEST PAPER ON OUR TABLE."
From The Concerd (N. H.) Independent Statesman.
THE TRIBUNE is as strong, bright and independent as ever. For more than thirty years it has been a constant visitor of ours, and wa should be lost without it. To say that, for all in all, we regard it as the best paper on our table—the most level-headed and practical, politically and otherwise—would be no more than substantial instice. We could wish our friends no greater pleasure than to be able to peruse it daily for 1853.

THE KIND OF A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION WANTED.

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Prom The Pulladelphia Press (Rep.)

The Civil Service bill is a law, and the next step is the appointment of the Commissioners. They should not be politicians, or even eminent public men who have been closely identified with the old school of patronage. The choice of such men would excite suspicion and create a general doubt as to whether the work was undertaken in good faith; and even if they entered upon it with honest purpose they would be deficient in the essential qualifications for its ancessful prosecution. What is wanted is a Commission made up of men who thoroughly believe in the reform, who usderstand the practical operations and requirements of the public service, and who are able to impress themselves upon the opinion of the people. The execution of the measure should be entrasted to the care of its friends. To opponent should be piaced on the Coamission. It is not necessary that its members should be compications in the public eye, but it is of the first importance that they should be masters of the work to be done, and that they should have the standing and character to command entire public confidence.

THE DEMOCRACY AND PROTECTION.

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From The Pittsburg Post (Dem.)

It is a significant fact that the sentiment with the Hon. H. B. Payne expressed at the Jackson banquet in Cleveland—"revenue and protection, one and inseparable "—has been applicated by The Rickmond Dispatch, the most wiedly direulated add influential journal in Virginia, The Chaltanooga Tones, the Nachelle American. The Machelle American. The Moon Telegraph, The New Orleans Place Democrat and The Picayane. The Naskville Banner, The Louisville Commercial, The Knorvelle Chronicle and other Southern journals. The South is constantly enlarging the manufacturing interests, and settling down upon basis that can only be rendered secure by a policy like the one Mr. Payne suggests.

THE SOUTH AND THE YANKEES.